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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية عربية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

In today's Jordan Times...

- Majestic opening for "The Age of Shakespeare": Page 2
- Jordan Weekly Calendar: Page 3
- Old Middle East photos on show: Page 3
- Alla beats the financial odds: Page 4
- Yasser Arafat—"smelling of roses": Page 5
- Can marijuana help cancer patients? Page 7
- HRC to move on Sands' behalf? Page 8

Today's Weather

There will be a drop in temperature, with some low clouds. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight		Daytime	
	Low	High	Low	High
Amman	19	27	24	36
Aqaba	24	36	24	36
Deserts	18	34	24	36
Jordan Valley	22	36	24	36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 39. Sunset tonight: 6:13 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:54 a.m.

June 6, Number 1641

AMMAN, SATURDAY APRIL 25, 1981 — JUMADA AL THANI 21, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Compromise found to end Zahle fighting

BEIRUT, April 24 (A.P.) — The Lebanese government today announced a compromise agreement designed to end the latest bout of fighting between the Syrian peacekeeping force and right-wing Lebanese forces.

The agreement deal exclusively with defusing the situation in the eastern Lebanese city of Zahle, ringed by Syrian tanks and crack commando troops since the fighting erupted there on April 1.

The agreement came as the latest ceasefire, the 20th this month, arrived over night sporadic artillery and small arms exchanges around Zahle and along the heavily fortified "Green Line" splitting Beirut into opposing camps.

The fighting had spread to the mid-city line immediately after the clashes between the Syrian troops and the right-wing Falangist militia. The 24 days of clashes left 375 dead and more than 300 wounded, almost all civilians, according to official counts.

The official announcement said the Zahle accord provides for the following:

- 1-- the entry of Lebanese security forces, police and gendarmerie into Zahle.
 - 2-- a ban on the appearance of any private militias in Zahle.
 - 3-- the takeover of control of international highways passing through Zahle by Lebanese security forces.
- Lebanese officials who did not wish to be identified said the three points were a compromise halfway between the demands put forward by Syria and the rightists.
- The officials pointed out the agreement makes no mention about the withdrawal of the rightist forces from Zahle, as demanded by Syria, and no mention of Syria lifting its 24-day siege of the city. They said the reference in the agreement to the "nonappearance" of militia signified rightist forces would remain in the town as ordinary civilians, but without going around armed.
- The agreement also made no mention about the withdrawal of Syrian forces from the hills west of the city. The rightists had been demanding complete Syrian withdrawal from the region.

West calling for delays on S. Africa sanctions

UNITED NATIONS, April 24 (R) — Western members of the Security Council pressed African nations today to withhold demands for sanctions against South Africa pending further Namibia (South West Africa) independence talks.

The Western countries made their appeal at a closed door meeting here which delayed the scheduled sixth session of the council since debate on the issue began on Tuesday, a Western delegate said.

He said no conclusions had been reached and further talks between the two sides were necessary.

The United States, Britain and France, each of which has the right of veto, oppose sanctions. During two days of talks which ended in deadlock yesterday, representatives of the three powers and of Canada and West Germany agreed to seek a revised U.N. independence plan for Namibia/SWA to protect minority rights.

Although immediate African reaction was hostile to the proposal, the Western side remained hopeful that the Africans would allow more time for further talks. Foreign ministers of the five-member contact group are to meet on May 4 in Rome.

Mr. Hamilton Whyte, the British delegate, appealed to the Africans last night not to press for sanctions.

African delegates were reported displeased by an unscheduled statement to the council last night by American delegate Jeane Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who has a reputation as a hard-liner towards the third world, was said to have been angered by a stream of denunciations of Western policy in Africa.

Alluding to the four or five sanctions resolutions reported to be in preparation in the African group, she said, "Sanctions do not solve problems, declarations do not make peace, declarations do not secure independence."

Chirac's the wild card as French election campaign ends

PARIS, April 24 (Agencies) — As the campaign for the first round in the French presidential election closed today, the big question was whether Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac's gathering momentum would propel him to a second-place finish this weekend.

Under French law, if no candidate wins an absolute majority in the first round on Sunday, the top two vote-getters are pitted in a runoff two weeks later. The polls give none of the 10 candidates more than 27 per cent of the vote, making a runoff certain.

For months, the conventional wisdom has predicted a May 10 contest between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who is seeking second seven-year term, and Socialist rival Francois Mitterrand—a repeat of the 1974 election. But Mr. Chirac's steady rise in recent polls is giving many pundits second thoughts about his chances.

Because the publication of public soundings is prohibited during the last week of the campaign, it is difficult to assess Mr. Chirac's strength in the final days. But a major poll published last week showed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing winning 27.5 per cent of the vote, Mitterrand 22 per cent, Mr. Chirac 19.5 per cent and Communist ally leader Georges Marchais with 18.5 per cent.

Giscard: the technocrat

PARIS, April 24 (R) — Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, 55, has spent the last of his seven-year term as president trying to promote France as a strong, independent power with a decisive role in the world and to shield his countrymen from the worst effects of world economic ills.

Elected in 1974, the new president held out a lofty vision of an advanced liberal society "which would steer a middle road between socialism and unrestrained capitalism."

But almost immediately a sharp rise in oil prices ended France's economic boom and unemployment began rising towards its present level of more than 1.6 million.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes the basis of the French economy is sound, and by launching the world's most ambitious nuclear power programme he has greatly reduced France's vulnerability to external economic shocks.

In foreign policy, the tall, aloof president has launched a series of controversial diplomatic initiatives: one of these, his meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw last year, produced no



An AWACS radar plane of the type the Saudis want. (AP wirephoto)

AWACS craft pose little threat to Israeli defences, U.S. claims

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Agencies) — The State Department says the "overwhelming impact" of the sale of five AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia "will be to enhance Saudi defensive capabilities—not to threaten Israel."

Yesterday's statement marked the second straight day that the Reagan administration sought to reassure Israel that the proposed sale of the AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) planes and other sophisticated military equipment to the Saudis did not endanger Israeli security.

Mr. Dean Fischer, a State Department spokesman, emphasized a press briefing yesterday that the "sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia would not constitute a realistic threat to Israel."

Mr. Fischer gave the following reasons: "AWACS would be used primarily to protect Saudi oil fields. AWACS essentially is a flying radar platform which can detect and follow movement of airborne aircraft. It cannot detect militarily significant ground activity, and it will have no radio monitoring, photo reconnaissance or intelligence-gathering capabilities."

"It could not be used with the combat aircraft of other countries without extensive joint training and U.S.-supplied computers and communications equipment."

"Saudi AWACS operations will depend upon U.S. spare parts, maintenance and support of operations."

"AWACS aircraft flying close enough to Israel to monitor its aircraft would be vulnerable to being shot down by Israeli fighter aircraft."

Mr. Fischer then said that "obviously, prudent Israeli planners would have to take Saudi AWACS into account in their calculations. But the overwhelming impact of the sale will be to enhance Saudi defensive capabilities—not to threaten Israel."

Sen. Alan Cranston, a California Democrat, told the Association for a Better New York yesterday he thought it would be "unwise to take that step against our staunchest ally in the Middle East."

New York Sen. Daniel Moynihan, also a Democrat, said he was "alarmed" that the sale of AWACS could diminish Israel's technological edge over its neighbors because it would allow Saudi Arabia to monitor all of Israel's airspace.

In a statement issued by his office, Sen. Moynihan said he wondered why "we must sell an aircraft that the United States has not found it necessary to sell either to our NATO allies or to Israel."

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, a New York Republican, said he was "concerned about the stability of the Saudi government" and was afraid the radar picket aircraft might fall into the wrong hands.

"I don't want to see a repeat of Iran," he told a news conference. But Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani says he has "no doubt" the United States will sell the five radar planes to the Saudis despite widespread opposition.

large faction supporting Mr. Michel Rocard, a dashing figure 14 years his junior who presents a more glamorous image of the party than the austere, poker-faced Mr. Mitterrand.

But the respect the party leader continued to enjoy and his skill in handling its diverse tendencies enabled him to retain control and rally all sides round his presidential candidacy.

Mr. Mitterrand was born at Jarnac in southwest France, one of eight children of a provincial railway executive, and studied law and political science in Paris.

During World War II he was captured by the Germans but escaped on his third attempt and conducted secret missions for the French Resistance in London and Algiers.

A deputy at 29 and cabinet minister at 30, Mr. Mitterrand took a strong line against the Algerian independence movement as interior minister when fighting broke out there in 1954. He later reversed his position.

His political career was threatened in 1959 when he was accused of stage-managing a machine-gun attack on himself in Paris. He later admitted that he had not initially informed the police of a telephone call warning him of the attack.

A man of intense personal culture and a passionate reader, Mr. Mitterrand has published several books which reveal a deep sensitivity.

Chirac: the barnstormer

PARIS, April 24 (R) — When Mr. Jacques Chirac decided to stand in the French presidential election most commentators called the

Mitterrand: the survivor

PARIS, April 24 (R) — Mr. Francois Mitterrand, 64, has turned the Socialist Party into the largest political movement in France but who trying to bring the left to power he has always fallen just short.

A veteran politician, Mr. Mitterrand was beaten by a mere one per cent by Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the 1974 presidential elections, which he fought with the full backing of the Communist Party.

His electoral pact with the Communists, based on an agreed programme of nationalisations and social reforms, later seemed certain to bring victory to the left in the National Assembly after general elections in 1978. But the alliance broke down months before the poll, and the right again won marginally.

A short, well-proportioned man with dark thinning hair and patrician features, Mr. Mitterrand took over an almost moribund Socialist Party in 1971 and built it up by attracting a string of small left-wing groups to join it.

His leadership of the party has been challenged since 1978 by a

But problems aren't over -- Tanner Termination notices feed a bonfire for UNRWA

By Lima Nabil Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 24 (J.T.) — The termination notices prepared for in Jordan were burned yesterday at the UNRWA warehouses in distribution to UNRWA teachers Umm Al Hiran.

UNRWA Director in Jordan John Tanner ordered their destruction yesterday morning in view of a hopeful upturn in the finances of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

However, Mr. Tanner warned in a statement yesterday that UNRWA staff members' jobs still are not assured and that "the agency's financial problems are by no means solved."

Mr. Tanner told the Jordan Times that recent contributions to UNRWA have reduced its budget deficit, and consequently, UNRWA services will continue to be rendered in all the agency's areas of operations until the beginning next year.

He expressed hope that the efforts of UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck would succeed in obtaining the necessary aid for continuing UNRWA services.

Mr. Tanner categorically denied that UNRWA would issue termination notices during the summer vacation. "This is contradictory with every practical, official or logical consideration," he said.

Mr. Tanner added that Mr. Rydbeck will issue a statement before the end of this year on UNRWA's condition in light of the tours he will make to solicit contributions.

UNRWA had said it would have to close its schools in Syria and Jordan at the end of the current school year because of a lack of funds. Such a move would have affected 127,000 students and 4,000 teachers and staff in Jordan.

UNRWA depends mainly on contributions from governments to finance its services to Palestinian refugees. Its biggest programme is the education of 340,000 refugee children in 635 schools.

In a statement yesterday to UNRWA's 16,700 staff, almost all of whom are Palestinian refugees themselves, Mr. Rydbeck said: "The gap between budgeted expenditure and income pledged for 1981 is still very wide ... and I shall have to keep the situation under review."

Efforts to raise additional funds will continue, he said, and Mr. Rydbeck expressed the hope that the response of the international community would enable him to announce by the beginning of the 1981-82 school year that UNRWA could finance its full school programme until the end of 1981 in its entire area of operations (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip).

Asked about Mr. Rydbeck's visit to the Middle East, Mr. Tanner said that the aim of the visit is to discuss UNRWA's financial position with host countries and to acquaint the world with UNRWA's recurrent financial difficulties.

Mr. Tanner said he believes one solution to these problems could be appending the UNRWA budget to the U.N. budget. This cannot be done, he said, except by acquainting the world with UNRWA's situation and its deficit so that the international community will support the idea of joining the two budgets.

Mr. Tanner added that the U.N. General Assembly knew of UNRWA's deficit and that some countries have responded to the funding appeal of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

UNRWA's recurrent financial difficulties.

Thatcher's in Qatar after talks with Qaboos

DOHA, Qatar, April 24 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived today in Qatar from Oman where she said that European moves on the Palestinian problem could not be divorced from those of the United States.

Mr. Thatcher told a press conference in Salalah, Oman's southern capital, that the role of Europe on the Palestinians was complementary to that of the United States.

"The problem cannot be solved without the United States nor the next step taken until they have decided on the policy to pursue," she said.

"In the meantime, Europe will try to sort out details including such questions as the borders of Israel," she added.

The European Economic Community (EEC) wants the Palestine Liberation Organisation to be associated with the peace process but the United States fears European moves could cut across the Egypt-Israel Camp David peace accords of 1978.

Mrs. Thatcher earlier discussed with Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said the defence of his strategically vital sultanate controlling the Strait of Hormuz, gateway to the Gulf.

She received a warm reception in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates after she offered arms sales.

Mrs. Thatcher said she believed the Omanis were right to be anxious about a Soviet threat to the Gulf region and that the way to curtail or prevent Soviet expansion was strong defences.

The prime minister today flew by helicopter to Sarfait, the most westerly point held by Omani forces on the frontier with Soviet-backed South Yemen.

But she said she did not discuss the use of Omani ports or airports by British troops. Asked about arms sales to Oman, she said this was a matter for the British defence secretary.

Oman alone among the Gulf states showed any enthusiasm for the U.S. idea of a Rapid Deployment Force. It has agreed to give the U.S. facilities for the force.

Mrs. Thatcher will hold talks in Doha tomorrow with the Amir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, on ways to foster better relations and on the Middle East, British officials said.

She leaves tomorrow for home after her 11-day trip, which began in India.

He told increasingly enthusiastic audiences he wanted the country's independent nuclear force built up to ensure national security through the threat of massive nuclear retaliation.

"Whether a country is strong or weak it can speak out strongly on international issues," he declared at one election rally. "But only if the country is strong will anyone listen."

He maintained his past harsh criticism of British attitudes in the European Common Market, saying the British knew the rules when they joined and they must obey them or get out.



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BANKING SUPPLEMENT

The Jordan Times is publishing a special BANKING SUPPLEMENT this week. Advancements for it will be accepted until April 26. For all queries about the supplement please contact.

**Irshad Najam, at telephone 67171-4
Amman, (3:30 to 5:30 p.m.)**

NATIONAL

King visits Qarallehs

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, yesterday morning visited the family of Pvt. Abdul Salam Al Qaralleh in Yarak Governorate. Pvt. Qaralleh was killed in the Beirut attack on Feb. 6 in which Charge d'Affaires Hisham Al Mohaisen was abducted.

King Hussein expressed his appreciation of Pvt. Qaralleh's courageous stand in defence of the homeland's honour and dignity, and expressed his pride in the martyrs who had sacrificed their lives for the sake of their homeland and nation.

His Majesty was accompanied in the visit by the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker.



Health planners graduate

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — The first class of students of the Health Services Planning and Development Project graduated yesterday at the Medical Professions Institute.

Health Minister Zuhair Malhas said in a speech to the graduates that they should shoulder a great responsibility in training the staff needed for the implementation of the ministry's programmes to provide essential health care.

Dr. Malhas praised the efforts of Dr. Sami Khouri, professor at the University of Jordan Faculty of Medicine, for helping the project succeed, and called on the graduates to take as an example the attitude of this doctor whose loyalty to his humanitarian work Dr. Malhas praised.



Tennis Talk

Courtesy on the court

By Maureen Stall

QUITE simply, the rules of tennis etiquette are based on good sportsmanship. Treat others as you desire to be treated. The following are some rules that may help make tennis enjoyable for you and those around you:

1. Spin the racket to decide the choice of serve or side before you start to warm up.
2. Check the net height before you start. If you have a standard size racket (27 inches, 67.5 centimetres), stand your racket on the ground by the handle and place the edge of your opponent's racket on top or yours.
3. After a warmup of about 10 minutes, ask your opponent if he wishes to practise serves. All practice serves should be taken before any points are played. Never take "first one in".
4. Begin a point as server only if you have two balls in your hand.
5. Be certain your opponent is ready before you serve.
6. Return only balls that are good — particularly on the serve.
7. Talk only when the ball is not in play; and restrict conversation to that which is pertinent to the match. Acknowledge a good play by your opponent.
8. Call the balls on your side of the net (say "out" if the ball is out), and trust your opponent to do the same. Call faults and lets loud and clear. If the ball is in, or if you are unsure, you must play the ball as good and say nothing.
9. Control your feelings and your temper.
10. Retrieve a ball from an adjacent court by waiting until the point is over on that court, and then politely saying, "hall please".
11. Call a let when there is a reasonable interference. Do not wait until the point is over before deciding to take it again.
12. Make no excuses. At the conclusion of play, shake hands with your opponent and thank him for the match; congratulate him if he won.
13. Always dress properly and neatly.

Special Forces troops graduate



AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — The graduation ceremony of a class of the army Special Forces took place yesterday morning at a Special Forces command post. The students had been trained in the use of modern equipment used by the forces. At the ceremony, the assistant chief of staff for operations and planning spoke to the graduates, emphasising

the significance of training and continued to exertion of effort. He then distributed certificates and awards to the graduates. The ceremony was attended by the director of military training, the commander of the special forces and many officers and members of the special forces.

Spring Festival to bring Jordan's art world to Aqaba

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On April 30 there won't be a single artist left in Amman. They and many others will be down in Aqaba to attend the opening by His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor of the National Spring Festival of Art.

The main and most important event will be the exhibition of some 250 works of art — paintings, ceramics and sculptures which were selected — by a special committee from over 400 pieces submitted by more than 100 Jordanian artists.

All artists in Jordan were asked to participate and there will be work from all the famous names — Princess Fahrelnissa Zeid and her school, Princess Wijdan Ali and others — as well as from the young and enthusiastic beginners.

Jordanian artists who are away at present for further art studies have not been forgotten; they will be represented by pieces of their work taken from the Ministry of Culture and Youth's own collection.

The exhibition — and indeed the whole festival, which is being organised by the ministries of culture and youth and tourism and antiquities in cooperation with the Jordan Artists' Association, should be a varied and spectacular display.

The whole of Aqaba will be involved in the festival — the exhibition will be spread out among a number of hotels, the town will be decked in festive banners and posters and the army band will be giving concerts as well as playing at the opening ceremony. This ceremony will include the presentation by King Hussein of medals to Mohanna Durra, Rafiq Lahham and Ahmad Nawash in official recognition of their being the pioneers of the Jordanian art movement.

'The Age of Shakespeare' opens with music, mime and majesty

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 24 — History was relived yesterday at the opening of the "Age of Shakespeare" exhibition at the British Council by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The Queen, on arriving, was invited through the gates into the shaded courtyard at the side of the Council by the Court Jester — complete with tinkling bells on his hat and shoes. Queen Elizabeth I then presented Queen Noor with a gorgeous bunch of red

roses, while Sir Walter Raleigh threw down his cloak: a gallantry that was not overlooked, the Queen treading carefully over it.

The exhibition and celebration were then officially open. While the Queen was introduced to the actors, musicians, relevant staff of the British Council and Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Shakespeare and saw the visitors and guests streamed in, giving the occasion a bright festive atmosphere with more than a hint of majesty.

On the open-air stage, the Elizabethan Ensemble performed gentle 17th-century music; background music for most (as they browsed round the exhibition, ate their tea and reflected on the beautiful Elizabethan costumes worn by members of the staff and others), a point of interest for others.

But all attention was riveted when the Court Jester bounced onto the stage to introduce the Haya Centre players. The actors — Mr. Adrian Sindall, Mrs. Jill Sindall, Tayseer Atieh Reem Sadeh — led and directed by Mr. Nabil Sawalha, read and played, extremely well, short scenes, poems and sonnets from the works of Shakespeare's genius.

The first short sonnets, such as Sonnet 18, "Shall I Compare Thee

to a Summer's Day", was read both in Arabic and English, but the longer scenes from the different plays alternated between the two languages.

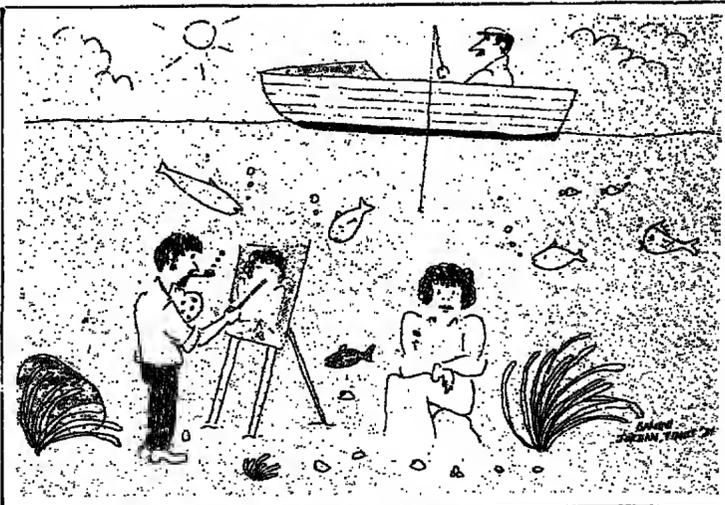
Mr. Sindall portrayed a very convincing Shylock, with his slyness and cunning in the famous speech from the "Merchant of Venice"; while the audience reacted enthusiastically to the gay banter of the two lovers (Mr. Sawalha and Ms. Sadeh) from "The Taming of the Shrew".

Among many other things, the actors and actresses went on to portray with some skill a hint of the paranoia from "MacBeth", and the unhappy confusion of "King Lear".

Mr. Mahmoud Abu Al Ruz, winner of the BTA/BBC literary competition for 1980, gave his prize-winning talk, "William Shakespeare: a Poet for All Ages", later in the afternoon; and the celebrations closed with Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare drawing the card upon which was the name of the lucky winner of an all-expenses-paid trip to Stratford-on-Avon.

The activities were repeated again in the evening, before another large crowd. The celebration was a very popular and attractive event; and it is hoped the warm appreciation of the crowd will encourage the council to hold this unusual event again another year — perhaps next?

-- Meg Abu Hamdan



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Hanna Odeh back after arranging \$25m loan from the World Bank

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation under the president of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh, returned to Amman yesterday at the end of a visit to the United States during which it reached preliminary agreement with the World Bank for a loan to the Jordanian government of \$25 million.

The loan includes \$5 million for the Jordan Electricity Authority

and the rest for the Jordan Electricity Company to be used in financing two projects.

The first is the rural electrification project from which 3 villages in the kingdom will benefit. The second project includes the expansion of the electric distribution network and electrification in the Amman and Balqa governorates. Twenty villages will benefit from this project.

Housing Bank annual meeting

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — Shareholders of the Housing Bank, at an annual meeting at the bank's headquarters in Amman yesterday, unanimously approved the bank's general budget and its profit and loss statement for 1980.

They also approved the distribution of profits at a rate of nine per cent to the shareholders, and the transfer of the rest of the profits to the bank's reserves.

The bank's net profits for last year totalled JD 2,670,000. Its various reserves have gone up from JD 4,020,000 at the end of 1979 to JD 5,670,000 at the end of 1980.

Mr. Khouri said that one of the most significant developments involving the bank in 1980 was that it attracted foreign currency deposits from the Arab countries with monetary surplus, totalling \$50 million.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — The secretary general of the Arab Organisation for Mineral Resources, Mr. Ahmad Mohammadi, arrived in Amman yesterday to take part in the Fourth Arab Conference on Mineral Resources which will begin here on Wednesday.

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi and an accompanying delegation yesterday left Amman for Fez, Morocco to participate in the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee which opened yesterday evening under the chairmanship of King Hassan II of Morocco.

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to stop giving permits for the importation of onions from abroad as from today until further notice, the ministry's under secretary, Dr. Salem Al Lawzi, has announced.

AMMAN, April 24 (Petra) — The military governor has ratified sentences passed by the court martial fining 12 people sums between JD 30 and JD 50 for using their private vehicles in return for money.

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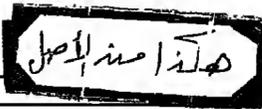
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JORDAN WEEKLY CALENDAR

(Week of April 25 - 1 May)

EXHIBITIONS

SATURDAY, April 25: The Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund and Yarmouk University, in cooperation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, host the Italian artist Daniele Scaglioni to present his art work. Mr. Scaglioni has held numerous exhibitions in the most important centres of Italy and Europe—Rome, London and Paris—which confirms that he holds an important position among contemporary artists. "Painting", he says "represents my inner feelings and my way to express my great love of life". The exhibition will be entitled "City of Amman", and is presented at Alia Art Gallery.

MONDAY, April 27: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents an exhibition on the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan. The exhibition opens at 6 p.m., at the centre near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

TUESDAY, April 28: "The Age of Shakespeare" exhibition will be open to all. The British Council is presenting a special programme of readings and scenes from Shakespeare, lectures, solo performances and music related to the exhibition. The exhibition employs pictures, photographs, slides, music, models and costumes to explore the way of life of the late 16th century Englishman. The exhibition is open from 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and from 4 p.m.-7 p.m., at the council in Jabal Amman.

CONTINUING: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents an exhibition in honour of the Soviet leader Lenin, at the centre near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

The Jordan Distribution Agency presents an exhibition of Soviet books in Arabic and English, covering various subjects, as well as a wide range of children's books. Opens daily at 10 a.m. at the University of Jordan.

The Spanish Embassy presents an exhibition of Spanish paintings depicting the fountains in the public squares of Madrid, at Yarmouk University in Irbid.

FILMS

SATURDAY, April 25 and SUNDAY, April 26: The French Cultural Centre presents "Le Caporal Epingle", at 7:30 p.m., at the centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

SATURDAY, April 25: The Goethe Institute presents the children's film "Max und Moritz" (1956) a musical film in colour. It is directed by Norbert Schultze and Francesco Stefani, and will be presented in German, at 4:30 p.m., at the institute in Jabal Amman.

TUESDAY, April 28: The Goethe Institute presents "Drei Wege zum See" (1976), directed by Michael Haneke. It tells the story of a young woman who tries to escape the chaotic city life by going back to her home town, but does not succeed. The show starts at 8 p.m., at the institute in Jabal Amman.

VIDEOTAPE PROGRAMMES

TUESDAY, April 28: The American Centre presents a videotape summary of CBS television news for the past week. The tape will be shown at noon and 4 p.m., at the centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

The French Cultural Centre presents a series of videotape programmes according to the following schedule:

MONDAY, April 27: "Les grandes expositions; Hommage a Monet", at 5 p.m. and the second episode of "La maison des bois", at 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 29: "Les aventures de Tintin; le tresor de Rackham le Rouge", at 5 p.m. and "La petite Fadette" (sub-titled in English), at 6 p.m. The programme will be shown at the centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

LECTURES

SUNDAY, April 26: The Friends of Archaeology present Swedish ethnologist Dr. Skans Torsten Nilsson from the Nordic Museum of Stockholm, lecturing on "A Review of Swedish Archaeology", at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR), near Sixth Circle in Jabal Amman, at 6:30 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated with slides.

MONDAY, April 27: Dr. Majdi Tawfiq, associate professor of architecture at the University of Jordan, will give a lecture illustrated with slides entitled "Suakin: A Unique Old Arab Harbour Town in Sudan", at the American Centre, at 7 p.m.

EASTER SERVICES

SUNDAY, April 26: The Church of the Redeemer (C. of E./ Anglican/ Episcopal) celebrates Easter Day according to the following schedule:

7 a.m. Sunrise Service at Jerash
8 a.m. Holy Communion
12 noon Holy Communion
3:30 p.m. Family Service with Holy Communion. The Church is located in the First Circle area of Jabal Amman, near the Ahliya school (CMS), beyond the China Restaurant.

The Amman International Church (international and interdenominational) holds worship services each Sunday at 6 p.m. Church School for adults at 5 p.m.; nursery provided. The church needs for worship in the Baptist School in Shmeisani.



Painting of Queen Elizabeth I, attributed to George Gower: on view in the British Council's exhibition "The Age of Shakespeare."

Exhibition opens in Aqaba today

19th-century photos: window on the past

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 24 — It wasn't so long ago when Amman was merely a cluster of Circassian mud houses — when you could call across from one mountain to invite the sole occupants of the next for a glass of tea — when Salt, by comparison, could be considered a metropolis.

Not long, but long enough to be remembered only by those who are no longer young. For those who are, it is long enough — the time made more distant by a rate of development never known to any other century — to make hazy the picture of the old Amman described in whistful details let spill in a nostalgic moment.

That early village has gone, but is perhaps not yet forever lost. For those who care, it can still be found by delving deep into both the minds of those who remember and into treasure troves of booty considered to be worthless and anachronistic by those minds. Treasures these days are not just the ones Aladdin found in the cave — glittering fist-sized jewels and golden lamps — but things that may at first sight seem to have no value, merely because they are something used so commonly and flippantly today: things like photographs.

Old photographs are today very valuable because, as Dr. Carney Gavin writes, they are "both a document graphically witnessing a moment otherwise gone forever and also a window through which we can glimpse all sorts of clues which the photographer never consciously intended to reveal."

Dr. Gavin is the curator of the Harvard Semitic Museum (HSM). He and his team have found such treasures and are bringing to Jordan an exhibition of old, incredible and often beautiful photographs of Jordan, Palestine and their peoples from the mid-1850s to the late 1880s. At the same time they will be giving lectures and seminars in connection with the exhibition.

One of the main aims of the team's visit is for the Jordanian audiences to get a chance to enlighten them on many of the "clues" revealed in these photographs about the traditions, skills, no-longer-existent buildings and histories of Jordan and all its varieties of peoples — the Armenians, Circassians, Druze, Hijazis, Palestinians and Turks.

The team are also eager to see, discuss, analyse and study any old photographs that families here can find. And in some particularly significant cases they will ask permission to copy the photographs for the HSM records and Jordan's archives. The exhibition and associated events start at the Holiday Inn in Aqaba tomorrow, moving to the Jordan National Gallery in Amman, on April 30 and finally

Irbid will catch a glimpse of these remarkable images from May 4 onwards at Yarmouk University.

The "Photographs from the Last Century" are quite amazing, not only for what they depict but for their significance; for being powerful works of art; for the quality which was achieved under extremely unlikely conditions in the very early days of photography, and in the way they were found.

Explosive revelation

Shortly after the HSM was founded in 1889 "to promote sound knowledge of Semitic languages and history" it purchased some photographs of the Levant from a London dealer, which when they duly arrived were "mounted, numbered and filed away in Harvard crimson boxes and forgotten," Dr. Gavin writes.

In the 1950s the museum had to give up its upper floors, so the photographs were despatched to the attic — where they might still be, if those floors had not been released to a think-tank with Dr. Henry Kissinger as one of its associate directors and if some people had not felt very strongly against the Vietnam War.

In 1970, in the middle of the night, a bomb blew off the roof of the HSM. The next morning Dr. Gavin discovered the treasure — 28,000 prints, negatives and lantern slides: the earliest photographs of the Middle East.

These photographs were taken at a crucial moment in time — a time more than 100 years ago when the peoples and cultures of the Levant still lived as they had done for millennia, preserved by a crumbling Ottoman empire that kept Western influences at bay. After this moment, much would change for ever.

The photos are also "the first authentic visions of the most historic part of the world," because the cultural traditions of the Middle East, while paradoxically inspiring much of Western art, forbade representation of life in any manner. All the ancient cultures of this time slipped by without being recorded in paint or form. True, much was recorded in writing; but written documents from this period are very often inaccurate, prejudiced and unverifiable, the photographs thus giving a more accurate account.

It is strange, therefore, that it was in the Middle East, where the

"graven image" was taboo, that the first steps towards photography were made — when the ancient Phoenicians studied how sunlight affected their purple dyes: a photochemical reaction. It was the 10th-century Arab physicist who first recorded in detail a description of the "Camera obscura" — the forerunner of today's sophisticated equipment.

Fixing the image produced by this early camera took some centuries, but in the 1830s Fox Talbot in England, and Niepce and Daguerre in France accomplished this seemingly impossible feat. Shortly after the French government presented "to humanity" the patent purchased off Daguerre and Niepce, intrepid photographers set off to the Middle East to bring back its mystery in indisputable black and white.

The Bonfils heritage

Among these adventurers, the Bonfils family were some of the most prolific (800 pictures the HSM collection were produced by them alone), and up until recently the ones least known. Felix Bonfils first came to the Middle East in 1860 with the French Expeditionary Corps, returning later to his family in Ales, France with such stories of the beauty of Lebanon that Lydie, his wife, began to long to go there.

After their son Adrien took ill and was urged to move to a warm dry climate, Lydie found her opportunity and took off with Adrien by boat to Beirut. On her own return Lydie, who is credited with the idea, persuaded Felix to return to Lebanon and work there as a photographer — which he duly did in 1867.



The Roman Amphitheatre in Amman, by Felix Bonfils

By 1871, Felix Bonfils had made some 24,000 prints of the Middle East. Adrien carried on the business after his father's death, until 1899 — then abandoning it to run a hotel in Broumana — but it was not abandoned by his mother, who continued making studio portraits until 1916.

Characteristic of the Bonfils' work was their ability to capture "extraordinary subtle details of form and texture," according to

Dr. Gavin. This was done, with a complicated procedure using "glass plates coated with emulsion that had to be exposed before it dried. The prints were made from the resulting negatives by sunlight on paper sensitised with a suspension of silver salts in albumen."

This process produced images that were virtually grainless, which now permits enormous magnification so that the minutest detail can be seen clearly — and also images that are of a quality equal to anything that can be produced now.

Bonfils' work is particularly valuable today — more than that of his contemporaries — because he concentrated less on ruins and landscapes than they did, and more on recording "daily life, skills, characterful faces; and the multifarious variety of religious and ethnic groups of men and women," Dr. Gavin says.

Bonfils' photographs of women are often intriguing. How did he get them to pose without their veils? One of his tricks (he was the author of many, such as advertising his name as graffiti on the ancient monuments, using plaster rocks in his studio backdrops and many more) was to employ a model who posed in the different costumes; but his use of this trick is verifiable in only one case.

The work of three other pioneers is on show at the exhibition. It includes that of Abdul Ghafer, a physician of Mecca who from 1885-1889 made photographic portraits of the Hashemite family and that of two associates, Frank Mason Good and the Quaker Francis Firth, who from three trips to the Middle East in the 1850s produced the Queen's Bible for Queen Victoria and other books.

From all these photographs much has already been learnt. In some photographs Bonfils' lens recorded the trees and plants in such detail that almost all of them can be identified. In one, Dr. Gavin notes that "the meticulous terracing on the slopes of the tell at Karak over a century ago revealed previously unsuspected skills in micro-farming which should be considered by agricultural planners today."

Also of potential importance to agriculturalists and geologists are the facts about soil erosion which could be gleaned from Bonfils' photograph of the Roman Amphitheatre in Amman — which was a hundred years ago the only building on the empty hillside. Soil and its movement could be studied from these photographs, and the information gained used to help agricultural planning.

Nor does the value of Bonfils' work end there. His photographs of Jordan's ancient monuments show them still intact, or at a much less advanced stage of deterioration than today; invaluable information to Jordanian restorers and archaeological teams.

There is still much information to be culled from the HSM's remarkable collection and it is from Jordanians themselves that this knowledge will come. As Dr. Gavin writes, "They are the world's best experts on these precious records of light." The HSM and its Jordanian colleagues hope that the exhibition "Photographs of the Last Century" will not simply come to Jordan and then leave, but will start a "whole new era in the historiography of Jordan — so that precious early photographs can become a vital component of the national heritage."



Bonfils' view of Salt with the fortress at the top of the hill



Strolling coffee seller in Jerusalem, by Bonfils



Bonfils' group portrait of the sons of the bedouin Sheikh Ali Diab in Jerash

OPINION

Jordan Times

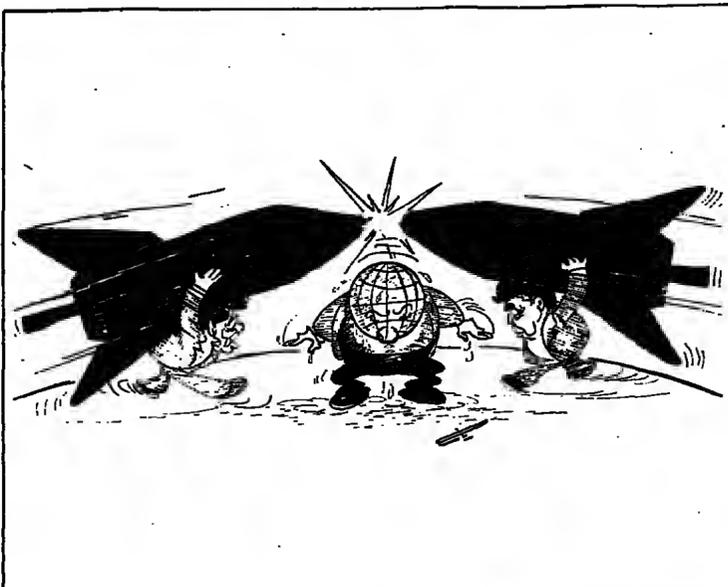
Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD**
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Administrative offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

Telephone: 6717123-4
 Telex: 21897 ALKAL (Y. GAZES) JORDTIMES, Amman, Jordan

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BUSINESS HORIZON

Alia — Profitable despite odds

By Fahed Fanek

1980 was a tough year for the international airline industry which suffered from a sharp increase in fuel prices without being able to pass on the rise in unit cost by increasing air fares. A worldwide recession in the industrial countries resulting in a drop in the growth of air traffic made air fare hikes unadvisable.

Therefore, most of the international carriers sustained heavy losses which IATA estimated at \$2.5 billion and attributed to economic recession, inflation, rise in fuel prices and hazardous regulatory measures.

Alia's financial results for 1980 were affected by these unfavourable circumstances, and its net profit decreased by some JD 1 million, mainly because of two major factors: firstly the rise in fuel prices which cost the carrier JD 6.95 million above what it would have been had the prices of 1979 remained stable and, secondly the sharp increase in interest rates on Eurodollar funds which cost the corporation some JD 1.4 million above the expected payable interest should these rates

have remained in the range of 11 to 12 per cent per annum.

The most important factors that helped the corporation meet the new added burdens were: the improvement of staff productivity by 9.6 per cent, the improvement in the yield of tonne/kilometre carried by 18 per cent, the growth of production by 22 per cent in constant prices and the increase in the overall load factor by 2.2 percentage points despite the slight drop in the seat factor by 0.9 percentage point. (All in comparison with 1979 figures.)

On the other hand, and while IATA estimated that the total costs of the IATA airlines taken as a whole reached 107.6 per cent of their gross revenues, Alia's total expenses during 1981 did not exceed 98.44 per cent of its gross revenue, thus limiting the final net profit to 1.56 per cent of the turnover against 3.88 during the previous year and against a negative margin of 7.6 per cent of the airline industry in general.

The corporation's gross revenue for the whole year, after deducting the commercial discounts, exceeded JD 811 million, or the equivalent of JD 230,000 a day, or JD 6.7 million a month.

The return on investments of the corporation's assets during 1981 was 6.34 per cent, which is similar to the return on investing the assets of the commercial banking system in Jordan before tax and after taking into account the interest paid. The ratio of net profit to paid-up capital was nearly 8 per cent against 11 per cent during the previous year.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The decision issued by UNRWA, suspending the issuance of termination notices to thousands of its teachers, is no more than a palliative while the sword of the financial deficit still hangs over the heads of 340,000 refugee students, in addition to 1,670 teachers, most of whom are themselves refugees.

The indication of this is that Mr. Tanner has admitted that he is not sure that there are sufficient funds to finance the education programme in UNRWA schools until the end of the year.

Therefore, a new confrontation with the UNRWA, to foil any attempt by the agency to absolve itself of its responsibility, is likely. Therefore, it is necessary now to mount a large-scale Arab campaign to persuade the U.N. General Assembly to link the UNRWA budget with its own, so that the former becomes part of the latter.

The method of voluntary contributions to finance the services of UNRWA is not appropriate under any circumstances and never was, because the responsibility which the international community bears towards the refugees who were displaced from their homeland means they must either return home or be compensated. Nothing of this has been accomplished, as is known. Consequently, the method of voluntary contributions is a twisted and unhealthy method, because responsibility is hindering and cannot be met with non-binding voluntary contributions.

Consequently, the dictates of goodwill and ethics necessitate that the United Nations append the UNRWA budget to its budget. Furthermore, the countries which planned the creation of UNRWA should also persuade the United Nations to do this, particularly since the services which the refugees

receive are below the minimum needed for subsistence, and because the funds spent on them are nothing compared to the funds spent on the weapons of destruction by the big powers.

UNRWA has never been a "plus" for the refugees. Its continuation to meet its responsibility is a commitment, and not charity. This commitment cannot be relinquished under any circumstances, because relinquishing it would mar the international organization and portray it as a mere tool in the hands of those who planned the creation of UNRWA after they had concluded against the Palestinian people.

AL DUSTOUR: Despite the statement issued by UNRWA's director postponing the issuance of termination notices to thousands of teachers in UNRWA schools, the threat of an end to the educational services rendered to refugee children still exists. The future

of 5,000 teachers is also threatened. The statement mentions postponement only, linking the fate of the UNRWA teachers and the future of those working in the agency to the success of the efforts made to solicit contributions to cover the financial deficit which will automatically recur at the end of this year and the years that follow.

Jordan has declared its categorical rejection of the termination of UNRWA's educational services. The issue is one of commitment by the international community towards the Palestinian refugees, and not an issue of charity. The international community is duty-bound to secure these services to the victims of aggression.

The issue has political, economic and social implications which should be dealt with from the very root, and cannot be resolved by voluntary contributions.

The same coin

THE TIMING of the visit to Moscow this week by Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sahah Al Ahmed Al Sabih is apt comment on how the Arabs view the Soviet Union—and a meaningful counter-force to the Western inspired hysteria about Soviet threats to the security of the Arab World (meaning the oil fields, in Western parlance). One of the most dangerous games we could play would be to go along with the super-powers' tug-of-war in the Middle East. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has opened the floodgates of Western paranoia about a Soviet takeover of the oil fields of the Gulf, while the West's revival of its militaristic options has provoked new Soviet criticism of the West's imperial history in the Middle East. Our view is that both super-powers, when stripped of their equally bombastic invocations of the principles of human dignity and freedom and progress, are ruthless, unprincipled, selfish ruffians whose relations with small Third World states are based purely on utilitarian grounds. If they have a quarrel between themselves, they should solve it without dragging us into it. The Kuwaiti foreign minister's visit is an example of how the Arabs can try to steer a middle course between the competing greed and fear of the super-powers. American imperialism and Soviet imperialism, in our eyes, are two sides of the same coin.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

8:30 Koran
 8:40 Cartoon
 8:55 Children's Programme
 9:05 Rainbow
 9:20 Basketball Gala
 9:30 Programme Preview
 9:45 Local Programme
 10:00 News in Arabic
 10:30 Local Programme
 10:45 The Great Wall of Peking
 11:00 News in Arabic
 11:15 Feature film continues

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
 7:00 News in French
 7:20 French Varieties
 7:30 News in Hebrew
 8:30 Comedy
 9:10 Documentary
 10:00 News in English
 10:15 Feature film
 10:30 The Great Wall of Peking

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
 7:00 Morning Show
 7:30 News Bulletin
 7:40 Morning Show
 7:50 News Summary
 8:00 Eternal Jerusalem
 8:10 Sign off
 12:00 News Headlines
 12:03 Pop Session
 13:00 News Summary
 13:03 Radiotheque
 14:00 News Bulletin
 14:10 Instrumentals
 14:30 Towards a better harvest
 15:00 Concert Hour
 16:00 News Summary
 16:03 Instrumentals
 16:30 Old Favorites
 17:00 Famous Women
 18:00 News Summary
 18:03 In Concert
 18:30 Play of the Week
 19:00 News Bulletin
 19:30 Top Twenty
 20:30 Brothers in law
 21:00 Music
 21:30 Classical Showcase
 22:00 Sign off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1143 KHz

GMT
 04:00 Newsday 04:30 New Waves
 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections
 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 About Britain
 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice
 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsday
 06:30 Jazz for the Asking
 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies

07:30 The English Miniature 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Letter from Tuesday 08:30 David Jacobs' Album Time 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 The King's Collection 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Time Off 12:00 Radio Newsweek 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15 Letter from Tuesday 13:45 Country Style 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News: Play it my way 17:40 Sporting Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsweek 18:30 Play of the Week: Happy Birthday 19:30 Haker's Half Dozen 20:00 World News: Commentary 20:15 People and Politics 20:30 John Lennon 1941-1981 21:15 The Book Programme 21:45 From Our Own Correspondent 22:00 World News: Theatre Cill 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Jazz for the Asking

20:00 Frankfurt 23:59 Baghdad 01:00 Cairo 01:45 Frankfurt

DEPARTURES:

6:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
 7:00 Aqaba
 7:00 Beirut
 8:30 London
 8:55 Cairo (EA)
 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
 10:00 Frankfurt
 11:00 Cairo
 11:15 Tripoli, Tunis
 11:45 Geneva, Brussels
 12:00 London
 12:05 Dhahran, Riyadh (SDI)
 12:30 Cairo
 12:50 Paris
 12:50 Athens, Zurich (SR)
 14:00 Cairo
 14:40 Belgrade (JU)
 15:30 Frankfurt
 19:40 Cairo (EA)
 20:00 Cairo
 20:00 Baghdad
 20:30 Jeddah
 21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
 02:30 Rawalpindi (BA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
 Amman:
 Zakaria Ashour 7692376073
 Munir Ahmed Wardah (Wahdi)
 Zarqa:
 Yahia Turaiif 81520/82684

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
 03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English: newswords and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:30 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English: newswords and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

7:55 Cairo (EA)
 8:55 Aqaba
 9:15 Kuwait
 9:20 Beirut
 9:30 Karachi, Dubai
 9:40 Dhahran
 11:05 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
 11:40 Abu Dhabi (SK)
 12:55 London (BA)
 13:15 Frankfurt
 13:40 Belgrade (JU)
 16:15 Cairo
 17:25 Copenhagen, Athens, Beirut (SK)
 17:25 London (BA)
 17:30 Paris, Beirut (AF)
 17:45 Cairo
 18:25 Cairo (IA)
 19:00 Cairo (EA)
 19:50 Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut (KLM)
 20:00 Beirut (MEA)

Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
 Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
 Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
 Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also music from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 8th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23916

POPULAR LIFE OF JORDAN MUSEUM: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

JORDAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qul'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

JORDAN NATIONAL GALLERY: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 3:23
 Sunrise 4:57
 Dhuhr 11:37
 Asr 3:16

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 7511
 Civil Defence rescue 6111
 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
 Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
 Police headquarters 3914
 Najdeh roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
 Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
 Jordan Television 73111
 Radio Jordan 74111

Maghreb 6:17 Isha 7:37

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 96.697
 Lebanese pound 80.3/80.8
 Syrian pound 49.8/51.6
 Iraqi dinar 743/748
 Kuwaiti dinar 1179/1183
 Egyptian pound 393.3/397.0
 Omani riyal 89.1/89.8
 UAE dirham 88.4/88.7
 Omani riyal 934/941
 U.S. dollar 322.5/324.5
 U.K. sterling 708.9/713.2
 W. German mark 151.8/152.7
 Swiss franc 166.3/167.3
 Italian lire 30.5/30.7
 French franc 64.4/64.8
 Dutch guilder 137/138.8
 Swedish crown 69.9/70.3
 Belgian franc 92.8/93.4
 Japanese yen 151.3/152.2 (for every 100)

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, APR. 25, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope
 from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Schedule your time and activities well so that you can accomplish a great deal today. Check your surroundings and make plans for improvements. Be alert at all times today.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Situations arise today that can give you a new outlook on life. Engage in civic affairs that can be helpful to the community.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Handle routine chores and gain greater benefits. Be sure to keep promises you have made to others. Be wise.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Ideal day to engage in recreations with congenials. Handle home duties more efficiently and they become easier.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Studying new outlets and getting into new activities can bring more success in the future. Be logical.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Talk over with allies what you expect of them and vice versa, and come to a finer understanding. Something good can result.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study what your true financial status is and make plans for improvement. The evening is fine for social pleasures.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Go after your most cherished personal wishes since there is a good opportunity to gain them now. Sidestep a foe.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Good day to do some investigative work and come up with the right answers to a problem. Think constructively.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Exchange ideas with good friends for mutual gain. Show appreciation to those who have helped you in the past.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Delve into whatever will give you more prestige in the community. Take time for recreation in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study a new outlet that could bring you added income in the future. You can now gain a long-time longing.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You are now able to engage in interesting activities with friends and have a most delightful time. Be happy.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will know exactly how to get rid of tensions that arise and can be objective in solving difficult problems, so give an education dealing with arts and sciences for best results. Teach to work with hands.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	160	100	Corn	100	80
Eggplant	200	140	Turnips	60	60
Potatoes (imported)	120	100	Bananas	270	200
Marrow (small)	70	100	Bananas (from makhmar)	235	160
Marrow (large)	50	40	Dates	250	250
Cucumber (small)	190	140	Apples (American, Japanese red, waxed)	450	450
Cucumber (large)	100	80	Apples (Duble Red)	260	200
Peas	210	210	Apples (Starken)	200	150
String beans	250	200	Apples (Golden)	220	150
Potatoes (local)	150	120	Oranges (Shammouti)	180	180
Lettuce (head)	40	30	Oranges (Valencia)	140	100
Cauliflower	160	100	Oranges (Waxed)	140	100
Bell pepper	380	250	Grapefruit	80	80
Cabbage	50	40	Lemon	230	100
Spinach	90	90	Coconut (apiece)	200	200
Onions (dry)	110	90	Water Melons	230	230
Onions (green)	120	120			
Garlic	140	140			

Handwritten signature or note in Arabic script.

MIDDLE EAST

'Arafat's come out smelling of roses' Pro-Islamic group tried in Ankara

ASCUS, April 24 (R) — Yasser Arafat, the shrewd leader of the PLO Liberation Organisation...

The PNC session ended last Sunday by electing a new 15-member executive committee, in which the strength of Fateh, the dominant group, was increased from two to three members.

chief for the last 12 years, to come under heavy pressure from Syria, with which PLO relations have tightened in the past three years.

backing in Lebanon, where Syrian peacekeeping troops have been involved in heavy clashes this month with rightist forces.

dismissed by some hardliners. It said any initiative should be based on rejection of the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt, and on recognition of the PLO and of the Palestinians' right to set up their own state.

The sources said the Dutch minister had in effect only posed one question — whether, if a Palestinian state were created, it would recognise Israel's right to exist.

ANKARA, April 24 (R) — Turkey's military authorities today put on trial the country's leading Islamic politician and 33 of his colleagues on charges of attempting to create a religion-based state in violation of strict secular laws.

Mr. Erbakan and his supporters a few weeks before last year's coup at which they demanded the establishment of an Islamic-based state.

Arab quest for justice at World Bank

By Bob Lebling and Fawzi Asmar

the final part of a four-part

on the 1980 joint annual meetings of the World Bank and IMF opened in Washington September 30, there were that the controversy over observer status would dis-

the voting. Given the voting strength of the United States and its industrialised allies in the bank and fund, the Arabs had realised that the only way to defeat the anti-PLO resolution was through a lack of a quorum.

But several developing countries had been unclear about the mechanics of the vote boycott, and had mistakenly cast negative votes.

In the case of the IMF, four countries — Algeria, Mauritania, Niger and the Yemen Arab Republic — were allowed to withdraw their votes. As a result, the number of IMF member countries participating in the vote dropped from 73 to 69 — two votes below a quorum.

new administration, which is frankly unprepared yet to deal with the PLO issue. The Reagan administration wants more time to study the question.

There is also the possibility of some sort of mutually acceptable compromise on PLO observer status.

Or they may decide to refer the whole matter of the PLO application to the full board of governors for a decision at the next joint annual meetings in September this year.

symbolise the realignment of economic power worldwide in the final decades of the 20th century, the evolution of the new global economic order.

The "new money" of the so-called Third World is challenging the "old money" of the West's industrialised base for recognition in the international economic arena, a recognition fraught with political implications.

However the PLO question is resolved — by compromise, by a return to behind-the-scenes battles, or by a fullscale floor fight at the next annual meetings — the entire affair has assumed a significance that goes far beyond the simple question of whether the PLO should attend.



Abu Al Y'hal and Amir Jamal (left): challenging the U.S.

to what extent they can trust their money and their interests to institutions which are so insensitive to their feelings and their interests.

These feelings were widespread in the Arab World, he said. In the light of what has transpired, the Arab official said, "we doubt very much that the major Arab lenders will be willing to be more cooperative with the bank and the fund unless their own laws and will act in a manner which makes them worthy of the trust of the Arab countries."

And one wonders to what extent the Arab countries will be willing to support the future programmes of these two institutions if they realise that one of the most fundamental causes of the Arab world is being tainted in this way?

Arabs, who had come close to defeating the resolution through a Third World boycott of the bank and fund, were now challenging the process itself — illegalities perpetrated by the United States industrialised allies.

Second Muldoon Committee differed from the first in one respect: it provided a mechanism for resolving the votes. The committee was composed of industrialised countries — West Germany, Belgium, Sweden — and four developing states — Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Indonesia and Nigeria.

key Arab position supported by the committee was that of member states to withdraw their votes on resolutions if they were cast in error.

One reason for the delay is the fact that the United States has a

the committee's report has not been made public, but copies of the document have gone to the bank/fund board of governors and to the executive directors of the two institutions.

Arab states — led by Saudi Arabia and the United Emirates (UAE), had organised a Third World boycott of

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ECONOMY

INTERVIEW: DR. ZUHAIR AL ASHI

Bank federation eyes new tourist checks

THE BOARD of directors and the general assembly of the Arab Bank's Federation held two meetings at the federation's headquarters in Abu Dhabi from April 16 to 18, to discuss a host of financial and banking issues -- including a new traveller's or tourist check -- relating to the federation's activities. In an interview with Saudi Business, Dr. Zuhair Al Ashi, secretary general of the Arab Bank's Federation, focused on the federation's role in hammering out a unified Arab financial and banking policy, and on the federation's future plans.

Al Ashi, who has a doctorate in economy and general law, was chairman and general manager and one of the founders, of the Popular Credit Bank in Syria. He introduced the investment certificate project in Syria and had served as manager and economic adviser to a number of Lebanese and Kuwaiti banks before assuming his present post. The federation, which includes more than 130 banks, was first launched in 1973 as part of the Arab League's administrative, scientific and economic cooperation organization and started its functions in 1974. Following is the text of the interview.

Shafiq Al Asidi: Can we be informed of the federation's projects? Let's start with the achievements of the Mediation and Arbitration Center.

Dr. Zuhair Al Ashi: It has become familiar and common that banks, investment companies and big financial establishments settle their disputes through mediation and arbitration. In most cases, this condition is mentioned in the contracts regulating their relations, since court procedures take a long time. Out of their desire to have the disputes settled in a limited context, and out of their anxiety for the reputation of the disputed factions, the above-mentioned groups have opted for submitting their cases to arbitration chambers.

In the Arab World where banks and financial companies play a significant role in its economy, this situation has prompted the Arab Bank's Federation to set up the Mediation and Arbitration Center. The center's basic system was approved by the board of directors and the general assembly in April 1980 and has been put into effect.

Q: The Arab Tourist Check is one of the federation's important projects. How did this idea come into being, what are the steps taken so far, and what is the pan-Arab dimension for issuing this check?

A: Economic and monetary circles in the Arab countries have found that the contemporary world, which has become an effective force in the money and economy fields, does not have the

means of payment in an Arab currency serving as a unified Arab currency. In the interest of monetary exchange and Arab economic integration. In the past, the Arab Dinar was proposed as the currency for the tourist check. But because such counting currency cannot at present be applied on the check, the conference of the Arab Bank's Federation held in Baghdad has opted for using the convertible Arab currencies as a first step toward finding a unified Arab currency.

The financial agency which will be set up for issuing tourist checks, will issue a tourist check in an Arab currency along with foreign currencies, so that it can compete in Arab and world financial markets. All Arab banks will participate in this project.

Q: We understand that the Arab Tourist Check is meant to serve tourist purposes. Does it have other objectives?

A: The Arab Tourist Check is a translation of translation of travel checks. It is a means of payment for both tourists and travellers regardless of their objectives.

Q: What is the financial volume of the Arab Tourist Check? What are the currencies in which it will be issued?

A: I cannot define the expected volume of the check. However, I hope it will reach reasonable limits compared with activities of similar

international companies which have been operating in the Arab region for a long time. The check will be issued in a convertible Arab currency. Once the efforts for the success and promotion of the check in the Arab World are completed, another convertible currency, like the Kuwaiti Dinar, Saudi Riyal, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Dirham and Lebanese Lira, will be pondered. Among the foreign currencies of the check, will be mainly the dollar, sterling and the French franc.

Q: When do you expect the check to be issued?

A: We hope we will be able to finalise all regulating and technical studies and decisions to set up the agency and start issuing the check at the end of this year or early next year.

Q: What is the aim of issuing the tourist check?

A: The Arab Tourist Check has several objectives. The most important are:

— Curbing the use of free currencies and putting local currencies in circulation, a move that would invoke demand and lead to stable circulation.

— Finding an acceptable check to confront checks issued by foreign banks.

— Spreading confidence among Arab banks as a basic step toward strengthening future economic

projects.

— Speedy disbursements through emissaries of Arab banks abroad, without fear of value restrictions.

— When the Arab states are in an economic position allowing them to use their deposits in foreign currencies, the Arab check will be one source of deposits at Arab banks and will be issued in free currencies which can be used in foreign currency lending.

Q: What are the federation's other plans?

A: The federation has several projects, some plans under study and others being completed. The most important of these is the Arab Financial and Banking Center. Faced with the crucial role of the Arab banks, the spread of this strategic sector, the increase in the number of banks operating within and outside the Arab World, and the need to find the Arab personnel capable of implementing the banks' role to achieve the best results, the federation has surveyed training courses and banking centers in the Arab World and prepared a concise memorandum on this subject. The memo outlines the state of affairs and the expected role of the center. Hopefully, the Arab states, especially the Gulf, will join in the efforts to make this project a suc-

cess at the Arab level.

Q: What about the organizing and technical studies center?

A: The federation will set up an organizing and technical studies center to serve the member banks, provide them with expertise relating to technical matters, and develop them according to the latest banking and financial methods. The federation will also do practical research on establishing an economic feasibility study center.

Q: What is the benefit to those working in Arab banks from the federation?

A: We are presently preparing a study to include all employees of Arab banks in an insurance or retirement fund that will provide them with financial and psychological stability and create new incentives for alleviating their financial burdens in the future. The age factor will be taken into consideration. The importance of this fund lies in the fact that it will ensure financial and psychological stability for more than 180,000 Arab employees in Arab banks. Moreover, the fund will work toward unifying the interests of those in this sector, regardless of their location in the Arab homeland.

Saudi Business

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, April 24 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.1665/75	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1928/31	Canadian dollar
	2.1770/80	German marks
	2.4145/65	Dutch guilders
	5.1500/50	French francs
	35.45/49	Belgian francs
	1085.00/1087.00	Italian lire
	214.90/215.10	Japanese yen
	4.7200/50	Swedish crowns
	5.4875/4925	Norwegian crowns
	6.8625/40	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	494.00/495.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, April 24 — Equities rose strongly at the outset with the FT index moving to a new peak of 596.0 before profit taking set in and the index at 1500 slipped to 588.6, up 4.3 from yesterday's close of 584.3. Dealers reported fairly active two way business.

Early demand caused fresh stock shortage and leaders such as BP, Shell, ICI and Glaxo gained between 10 and 16p before reacting to show single figure rises. Government bonds declined by up to 1/8 overshadowed by equities. Canadians also eased but U.S. stocks and gold shares inclined higher.

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Japan's crown prince: a quiet symbol of change

By Jim Abrams

TOYO — Unlike European royalty, who often receive publicity, pomp and romance, Japan's 18-year-old, scholarly Crown Prince Akihito waits patiently for his turn to be emperor.

Prince Akihito, a graying 47, is a diligent ribbon-cutter and a dandy, dutiful father and a loyal subject to his Emperor Higohito. Except for occasional trips abroad with Princess Michiko, Akihito's activities usually are reported in the back page briefs of newspapers. An imperial household agency spokesman says that Prince Akihito, who turns 80 on April 29, is in excellent health and in accordance with imperial tradition will not abdicate his 56-year reign in favor of his only son. The prince himself has pledged to change the traditions of

divinity on New Year's Day, 1946. Under Japan's postwar constitution he also was denied political power, but became "the symbol ... of the unity of the people deriving his position from the will of the people." Hirohito accepted the advice of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the allied occupation commander. That his son be educated democratically. Flourishing in his new-found freedom, Akihito became the first crown prince to attend regular college classes, ate noodles with his classmates and stoically endured criticism of his elitist upbringing. Born the fifth of seven children — four sisters preceded him and a brother and sister followed — Akihito was formally invested as heir in an unprecedented public ceremony in 1952. The next year he began a six-month tour of Europe and North America by representing his father at the coronation of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II. In 1959, after a two-year romance that began on the tennis courts of a summer resort, Akihito married Michiko Shoda, the comely daughter of a wealthy Tokyo miller, and the first commoner in Japan's history to become a royal consort. Half a million people lined Tokyo's streets for the wedding procession, and millions more bought their first television sets to watch the ceremonies. Akihito again broke precedent by deciding to raise his children, two boys now aged 21 and 15, and his 12-year-old daughter, at home. The family always eats breakfast together, and frequently spends Sundays together playing tennis, horseback riding or swimming. Mr. Shigeta said Prince Akihito, whom he characterized as reserved and scholarly, has also impressed upon his children that they should concentrate on at least one academic field because "he wants the imperial family to remain a cultural symbol of the nation." Like his father, a marine biologist, Prince Akihito had made science a hobby. Working out of a laboratory nest to his study, he has produced 22 papers on the goby fish, or mudsucker, and last year was elected as a foreign member of the prestigious Linnean Society of London. Prince Akihito follows world and Japan affairs in newspapers and on TV, but in keeping with the imperial family's tradition of avoiding political involvements, he will not comment on issues of the day, Mr. Shigeta said. In 1978 he and Princess Michiko went to Brazil and Paraguay, and the next year became the first royal couple from Japan to visit a communist state in a tour of Bulgaria and Romania. This year they travelled to Saudi Arabia, Japan's largest oil supplier, and to several nations in economically vital Southeast Asia. Prince Akihito does not smoke, and drinks only the necessary champagne or wine toasts at official functions, the chamberlain said. However, he does not always stay within the strict-laced imperial protocol. He has been known to talk well into the night with such friends as King Baudouin of Belgium and in 1978, en route home from South America, the prince made a special stopover in Philadelphia to visit the late Elizabeth Vining, a Quaker schoolteacher who had tutored him in English after the war. "People still stand in awe of the emperor, but there is a real sense of intimacy with the crown prince and princess," Mr. Shigeta said.

A palace of pebbles

time was Joseph-Ferdinand I, a countryman born in Austria who was a baker's assistant becoming a postman in those days the French had no cars or even bicycles and young Cheval had to 32 kilometres every day on during his rural postal job. To avoid boredom during long enforced walks, he read in the magazines he carried each evening, he dreamed of far countries, strange legends, heroes, the origins of humanity, and wanted to share his ideas with other people. He wanted his day to take the shape of a certainty. In his fortieth year one day, he stubbed his toe on a stone and fell in the road. He got up, he noticed that he was a very pretty one; he picked up, and as he handed them in his hands, he saw how he could build his castle, a humble peasant, show "what a man's count could do", he would build a castle by using all the pebbles he could find. This castle would even be a palace which he would put the finest of his creations and of nationalities. And it would be a welcome large number of visitors. So, pushing his ideal and dream to the extreme, this postman built at Hautecombe in the peaceful countryside



of south-east France, a gigantic assembly of towers, labyrinths, grottoes, temples, filled with semiprecious fauna and flora. His imagination made up for his lack of knowledge, but his desire to praise the virtues of courage and determination is evident from more than 100 inscriptions engraved in the cement. He worked on the monument for more than forty

years, at the same time as he worked on his tomb, and was able to write on it proudly: "It was all built by the hand of just one man." This reminder was given by the French minister Andre Malraux when he classified the Palace among France's historical monuments, in 1969, for it's the only example in the world of naive architecture and sculpture.

Marijuana treatment puzzles doctors

By Matt Mygatt

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — Some 100 cancer patients in New Mexico, most of them terminally ill, have smoked marijuana over the past two years to ease nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy. Doctors still do not know why it works — or why it fails with other patients.

"I see the drug as being useful, but not a panacea," said Dr. Dan Dansak, assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of New Mexico. "There are still a number of patients who don't respond too well to it and we don't know why." "More work certainly needs to be done to see why people respond and why they do not — we still need something for those who do not respond." On January 16, 1979, New Mexico became the first U.S. state to begin giving cancer patients marijuana or its active ingredient, delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), to combat the side effects of chemotherapy. Dr. Dansak is one of three members of a review board, composed of a psychiatrist, a cancer specialist and an ophthalmologist,

that reviews applications of cancer patients to receive marijuana. The legislature had been urged to adopt the marijuana programme by a 28-year-old cancer patient from Albuquerque, Mr. Lynn Pierson. The state received approval from the food and drug administration December 1978, for use of marijuana by cancer patients. Mr. Pierson died in August 1978, and the state has since established the Lynn Pierson Therapeutic Research Programme (TRP). Louisiana, Illinois, Florida and Washington states have started similar programmes and at least a dozen other states have enacted laws modeled after the New Mexico statute, Dr. Dansak said. Dr. Edward Deaux of the New Mexico Department of Health and Environment said that among

the New Mexico patients, the marijuana in cigarette form seems to work better than the in capsule form. "It could be the absorption is different," Dr. Deaux said. "It could be the drug gets into the blood faster through smoke. It could be that different drugs used in chemotherapy react differently."

The marijuana used in the New Mexico programme is grown at the University of Mississippi and distributed by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It comes pre-rolled in tins of about 300 cigarettes each, with each cigarette containing 1 1/2 to 15 milligrams of THC. The capsule form of THC is mixed with sesame oil and comes in gelatin capsules of five to 15 milligrams. The cigarettes or capsules are administered every 4 to 6 hours over two-day and five-day cycles, he said. Dr. Dansak said roughly 60 per cent of the patients who have been in the programme have had positive responses and 40 per cent have had negative responses. "Older women don't seem to respond as well to the drug as younger women, and younger women

seem to respond as well as older and younger men. I think in general, male patients are a little more willing to use it ... they might be a little more adventurous," he said. "And there are religious reasons that people are reluctant to take it." Marijuana relaxes some patients, while others get giddy, he said. Still others seem completely unaffected. Appetites, sometimes seriously curtailed by chemotherapy, are occasionally revived by marijuana, Dr. Dansak said. There have also been adverse effects. "There was one who had panic attacks," Dr. Dansak said. "The individual thought he was going to die at the time, which he wasn't. We have people thinking their bodies are moving away from them." "But the reactions in general have been mild and easily handled." Dr. Deaux said there has been no abuse of the programme. "The amount of drug necessary to cause the beneficial effect to diminish the nausea and vomiting is considerably less than to get a high," he said. "In almost all cases, people don't want to have a high." (A.P.)

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
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Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ K J 7 3
♥ Q J 10 7 6 2
♦ 6 3
♣ A

WEST ♠ 9 8 6 2
♥ 8 5 4
♦ Q 9
♣ 10 8 3 2

EAST ♠ Q 10
♥ A K 9 3
♦ J 5 4 2
♣ K Q 7

SOUTH
♠ A 5 4
♥ Void
♦ A K 10 8 7
♣ J 9 6 5 4

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♥ 1 NT 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♣.

taking. West led a low spade, and the jack was covered by the queen and ace. A club to the queen of hearts from dummy. East covered and declarer ruffed. A club ruff put declarer back on the table to lead the jack of hearts, again covered by East and ruffed in the closed hand. Declarer crossed back to dummy with the club ruff, cashed the king of spades and then the ten of hearts, discarding a spade from hand. The scene was set. Declarer was down to three trumps and two clubs, and needed to score only the ten of diamonds to make the contract. Declarer led a low spade from dummy. If East ruffs low or discards, the contract will sail home as declarer ruffs with the ten. But East had stayed awake. He ruffed with the jack of trumps! Double-dummy, declarer can still make the hand. He must sluff a club when East ruffs, then discard again when East leads the nine of hearts. Now he scores three trump tricks by playing West for a doubleton queen of trumps. But declarer decided that East had to have the queen of trumps for his no trump overall, so he overruffed with the king and exited with a club. East ruffed and lead a heart, and struggle as he might, declarer had to lose two of the last three tricks for down one.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



THE Daily Crossword by R. L. Johnson

ACROSS
1 Serve
5 Energy
8 Flower, for short
12 Light or dust
13 Falters
15 Mother of Artemis
16 Brazil river
17 Burning
18 Wise
19 US writer
22 Iowa college seat
23 Bishop's authority
24 "The — yet to be"

DOWN
3 Not one
4 School activity
5 Berbers of Morocco
6 Big shot in Arabia
7 Guam port
8 World mock-up
9 Horns
10 One of the Near Islands
11 Ruler
13 Road marks
14 Voluptuous
20 Luigi's friend

27 Stupely
29 Capture
32 Place for discards
33 Promenade
34 — Daniels (silent star)
35 Creation of 19A
38 Possessive
39 Shoelace
40 Per less
41 Ocean flyer
42 Diesel
43 Diamond surfaces
44 Twitch
45 Regina's prov.

46 Friends of 35A
49 Level
54 Supernatural
55 Drive
57 Endure
58 Vice squad actions
59 Weblike membrane
60 Polo — "Norma —"
62 Printing term
21 Cognizance
24 Use a tub
25 Rerouted atmosphere
28 Severe
29 Errant
27 Kingfisher cousin
28 Natural wool color
30 Like — from the blue
31 Hackmen end Wilder
33 "I — ship a sailing"
34 Power failures
36 Spectator of stc.
37 Brewer's need
42 Meet
43 Covers a bet
44 Ranger's pal
45 Underhand
46 Rub —
47 Race track
48 Remainder
49 Four seasons
50 Melody
51 Allowance for waste
52 Route's look
56 Dine

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
PAISIA ADARI EPIC
LITERS TICE BRIDE
PAIRTYHIEO WAREE
SINO HOYS WAREE
POPS RAN
WISHER QUESIDED
WERN FACETS MOLE
FLYTH WHITE TIFIA
PAI EDEE TIFIA
TREBIDE BAREE
IAN SPIT
SCIAE APITIS RTIE
YKABLDIESTYREAK
STICKLEPIRIANIEE
WORLD TRAM WODEE

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WHAT IF YOU'RE NOT A SWALLOW?

THEN YOU PROBABLY END UP SOMEWHERE ELSE

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THE LUCK, PET BOON AFTER GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

OKAY TO TAKE MY BUS FARE AN' WHATEVER, SWEETHEART?

NO! IT ISN'T!!

THE ONLY GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY HED CHASE AFTER WOULD BE SOME BLONDE

OH, MUTT — I'LL RACE YOU DOWN BONECRACK HILL!

WHOA, JEFF! NOT SO FAST! AREN'T YOU FORGETTING SOMETHING?!

I'M GOING TO FEEL THIS IN THE MORNING!

SKI JUMP

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Heret Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYNAD
YALFE
ANDAGE
NEEBOG

Leave your sense of humor home?

EITHER WAY IT'S A JOKE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BULGY CABIN TEACUP LEGACY
Answer: He ended up by marrying the lady mathematician because she was this — CALCULATING

WORLD

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. rules out asylum for Thai coup leader

BANGKOK, April 24 (A.P.) — American officials have effectively ruled out the possibility of U.S. political asylum for Thailand's fugitive rebel leader Gen. Sant Chitpatima by saying it is a matter for Burmese and Thai authorities to resolve. U.S. embassy spokesman Richard Virden said yesterday that U.S. officials had been informed by Burma that Gen. Sant currently in Rangoon, had asked for U.S. asylum. "We have told the Burmese that we view political asylum as the right and responsibility of the country where the requesting person is located," said Mr. Virden. "We view Gen. Sant's case as a matter for Burmese and Thai authorities to resolve." He added that if anyone seeking asylum approached an embassy, it must be on the basis that his life was in danger in the country where that embassy was situated. Burma's state radio announced Wednesday that Gen. Sant, accompanied by an aide, arrived in Burma on April 13 across the border from the Thai province of Kaneehanaburi, and was taken to Rangoon five days ago. The radio said that Gen. Sant would be given asylum in Burma provided he refrains from any political activity against the Thai government.

Japan nuclear plant chief apologises

TOKYO, April 24 (A.P.) — Bowing his head, the president of the Japan Atomic Power Company apologised before a parliamentary committee today for his firm's failure to report a nuclear accident termed the worst in Japan's history. Mr. Shunichi Suzuki promised the legislators a personnel shakeup in his company, and an "utmost effort" to find the cause of the radiation leak mishap revealed last week, more than a month after it occurred. He also said safety measures at the plant would be tightened. Government officials are still probing the March 8 incident at the Tsuruga nuclear power plant, 320 km west of Tokyo, in which 56 workers were exposed to radiation while cleaning up a radioactive water spill. The mishap was revealed during an inquiry to determine the cause of high radioactive readings in seawater in a nearby bay. The mishap and the company's failure to report it stirred a new public furor in nuclear-sensitive Japan, and fears of contaminated marine life disrupted the Tsuruga area fishing industry, despite assurances by Fukui prefecture (state) officials that there is no danger.

Shootout in coalfields, Kentucky

NEW YORK, April 24 (A.P.) — A group of striking union miners and independent coal truckers opened fire on each other Wednesday in eastern Kentucky and four men were shot and wounded, authorities said. All were reported hospitalized in satisfactory condition. The shootout on the 27th day of strike by the United States' 161,000 United Mine Workers came as a convoy of 111 coal trucks headed for a non-union mine that pickets have been trying to close in Belfry, Kentucky. Truckers and pickets accused each other of starting the gun battle on a highway. State troopers, who converged on the scene with riot guns, said the injured men were taken to a hospital in South Williamson, Kentucky. It was the latest in a series of violent incidents in eastern Kentucky, where a number of non-union truckers and coal companies have continued to operate despite picketing.

U.K. air traffic controllers vote to strike

LONDON, April 24 (R) — Some 2,500 British air traffic controllers seeking higher pay have voted to start five weeks of disruptive action next Monday. "We will certainly paralyse a number of airports at certain times," a union official said. The disruption, which the official said would probably include selective strikes, stems from a dispute involving 530,000 civil servants in nine trades unions. The dispute is deadlocked after seven weeks of stoppages in tax offices, defence bases and ministries. The unions want a 15 per cent rise, but the government has offered seven per cent.

UNIDO boycotts Philippines elections

MANILA, April 24 (A.P.) — The United Democratic Opposition (UNIDO), a coalition of forces opposed to President Ferdinand Marcos, announced today it has decided to boycott the June 16 Philippine presidential election, saying it is a device to perpetuate Mr. Marcos in power. UNIDO co-chairman former senator Gerardo Roxas and ex-congressman Jose Laurel announced the UNIDO decision at a press conference following a closed-door meeting of 50 politicians belonging to right opposition political parties or groups. In a statement, UNIDO said it has "decided not to field or support a candidate for president or to take part in this election except to disseminate as fully as it can the reasons for this decision and to urge every Filipino to join in a total, nationwide boycott." UNIDO said it decided to stay away from the presidential election — the country's first in 12 years — because Mr. Marcos had rejected its proposals for a "reasonably free and clean election."

Violence continues in Indian state

NEW DELHI, April 24 (A.P.) — One person was reported killed today when riot police opened fire to quell a running street battle between student agitators and Hindu casteists in India's violence-torn Gujarat State. Upper caste youths, who have been agitating the past three months for the abolition of a government quota system for castes and tribals, clashed with the police in suburban Ahmedabad, 475 kilometres north of Bombay, the United News of India reported. Police opened fire after use of truncheons and tear-gas failed to break up a pitched battle between the two groups using stones, bricks and fire bombs, the agency said. At least one person was listed in serious condition in a local hospital, UNI added. Nearly 50 people to date have perished in the statewide protests, sparked by a government decision at the end of January to increase the number of reserved places for untouchables and tribals in the state medical college.

3000-year-old tomb discovered in Greece

ATHENS, April 24 (A.P.) — A nearly 3,000-year-old tomb containing valuable gold objects and a fine piece of ancient fabric has been discovered on the island of Evia, the Greek culture ministry said. The General Inspector of Antiquities, Nikos Yialousis, said the tomb appears to be that of a woman, judging from the remains which was found with a chest decoration of two gold discs joined by a tape.

Top Soviet ideologist pays a surprise visit to Poland

WARSAW, April 24 (A.P.) — Chief Soviet ideologist Mikhail A. Suslov left Warsaw today after a brief, surprise visit for talks with Polish party officials yesterday. Warsaw sources said the Soviet politburo member and his delegation left the Polish capital at about 9 a.m. (1700 GMT) for Moscow. His meeting with the top Polish leaders, ended last night with a joint statement calling for unity "of all patriotic forces" in Poland against internal and external threats to socialism. The statement, carried by the Polish news agency PAP, came after talks between Mr. Suslov, Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kanina and other members of the Polish politburo. Mr. Suslov, 78, is regarded as a hardliner among Soviet leaders and a leading Kremlin policymaker. It was the first visit of a Soviet politburo member to Poland since last summer's labour unrest led to formation of the independent union Solidarity.

Human Rights Commission might intervene to save Sands' life

BELFAST, April 24 (R) — Last hopes of saving Irish Republican hunger-striker Bobby Sands, whose looming death threatens to plunge Northern Ireland into further strife were pinned today on a possible intervention by the European Human Rights Commission.

Mr. Sands is nearing death on the 55th day of a hunger strike to back demands for himself and other jailed guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) to be classified as political prisoners.

A British government spokesman said his condition showed a further weakening. Supporters of Mr. Sands, who two weeks ago won a British parliamentary by-election for a Northern Ireland constituency, said in Belfast that his mother and sister had contacted the European Human Rights Commission to ask its intervention after meeting Irish Republic Prime Minister Charles Haughey in Dublin.

Two commission members, Mr. Carl-Aage Norgaard of Denmark and Mr. Torkel Opsahl of Norway, flew from Strasbourg to London to determine whether the approach by Mr. Sands' family reflected his own wishes.

They have asked the British government for permission to visit Mr. Sands at his sickbed in Belfast's Maze prison to obtain direct confirmation that he wants the commission to take up his case, a British Foreign Office statement said.

The British government was giving urgent and sympathetic consideration to the request, the Foreign Office said.

A spokesman for the British government's Northern Ireland Office said it would cooperate with the European Human Rights Commission if it decided to take up the case.

In a statement relayed from his prison sickbed yesterday, Mr. Sands said he was prepared to meet commission members if he was accompanied by three other prominent Irish Republican activists. But he said he did not see what good such a meeting would do.

Mr. Sands, serving a 14-year term for illegal possession of firearms, said he was determined to die if his demands were not met.

Three other jailed IRA men are on hunger strike with him. The British government says it will never grant political status to IRA prisoners jailed for violent crimes and firearms offences.

In a previous investigation into Northern Ireland prison conditions two years ago, the European Human Rights Commission upheld the British refusal.

Reagan cancels grain embargo

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan today announced he was lifting the U.S. embargo on grain shipments to the Soviet Union imposed after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Reagan had promised to end the embargo, unpopular with American farmers, during his campaign for the presidency last year. He said today the reason he waited until now to do so was that he wanted to feel sure that removing the embargo would not be interpreted in Moscow as a sign of weakness.

Former president Jimmy Carter imposed the embargo in January of 1980 in response to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in the preceding month. Mr. Carter's move allowed U.S. grain suppliers to fulfil their prior commitments to the Soviet Union but forbade any additional shipments.

Jaguar fighter hits bird, crashes in northern India

NEW DELHI, April 24 (A.P.) — An Anglo-French Jaguar deep penetration fighter jet of the Indian air force crashed in northern India the day British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived in New Delhi on an official visit, the Indian Express newspaper reported today.

The crash of the \$9.5 million attack fighter, one of the 87 Jag-

uars that India contracted to buy from British Aerospace in a 1978 deal criticised by several Indian political leaders, occurred April 15 north of Ambala, 200 kilometres from the Indian capital, the report said.

The Jaguar, flying at an altitude of 1,515 to 3,033 metres hit a bird and caught fire, the Express said, adding that its pilot, who bailed out, has been hospitalised with serious rib injuries.

This was the second bird-hit incident involving a Jaguar. Last August a Jaguar was extensively damaged when it crashedlanded after being struck by a bird.

An Indian defence ministry spokesman said he could neither confirm or deny the crash report because the air force officials he contacted "refuse to say anything."

The Indian air force currently has a squadron of Jaguar aircraft. Under the Jaguar deal, India is to produce 115 attack fighters at the Bangalore-based Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)

Durban power station blast: ANC claims responsibility

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 24 (A.P.) — African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas were responsible for an attack last Monday night on a power station near the South African port city of Durban, an ANC spokesman said here today.

A statement from Mr. Reddy Mazima, ANC chief representative in Tanzania, said: "This operation reaffirms our commitment to destroy this repressive and replace it with a democratic, non-racist and united republic of all the people of South Africa."

The attack caused a reported \$2 million worth of damage and cut power to Durban and much of

'Great Train Robber' returns to Brazil

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, April 24 (A.P.) — "It's back to Brazil. Champagne for everyone," shouted a jubilant Ronald Biggs, the great train robber who left for Brazil today after slipping through a loophole in Barbados' law that prevented his extradition to Britain.

The Barbados supreme court, overturning a lower court decision, ruled yesterday that the British fugitive could not be returned to Britain because the Barbados parliament had not yet ratified an extradition treaty with the United Kingdom.

Britain asked for Mr. Biggs' extradition so he could finish serving 28 years of a 30-year sentence for his part in the 1963 robbery of \$7.2 million from a London-Glasgow mail train.

The 51-year-old Briton, who escaped from a British prison in 1965, left early this morning for Brazil aboard a jet chartered out of Miami. Officials said the plane was heading for Belem in northern Brazil. It wasn't immediately clear whether Mr. Biggs would fly on south to Rio de Janeiro, where he was kidnapped from a local bar a month ago. The kidnap-for-hire was carried out by three former British soldiers who brought Mr. Biggs to Bridgetown aboard a yacht.

"I am very, very happy," Mr. Biggs told the British Press Association news agency in a telephone interview. "I just want to go back to Brazil and live my life in peace."

He has a son by a Brazilian woman and because of the child, Brazilian law protects him from deportation.

A delighted 6-year-old Michael Biggs waited anxiously in Rio for his father's return.

"I'm very happy. I almost can't believe it. I'm not going to sleep tonight... I can't wait to go to the

airport," the youngster told the Associated Press. Michael, whose mother works as a nightclub dancer in Switzerland, has been staying with a local couple since his father was kidnapped.

Brazilian authorities said Mr. Biggs would be allowed to return to his status of "provisional liberty," in which he is required to report periodically to police.

After the Barbados supreme court ruled in his favour, Mr. Biggs took refuge under tight security in the Brazilian embassy to ward off any further attempts to return him to Britain—legal or otherwise.

Since Barbados is a commonwealth nation, authorities said the court's decision could be appealed to London. But neither Barbados nor British authorities appeared eager to pursue the matter.

In London, a government spokesman said there was no official comment yet, but former Scotland Yard chief detective superintendent Jack Slipper, who chased Mr. Biggs for years, said he would have taken no satisfaction from having the fugitive returned after he was the victim of a kidnap.

"Common sense seems to have prevailed," Mr. Slipper said. "If we were going to accept a person being brought back after an offence committed on him, such as kidnapping, we would be opening the gates for all sorts of things in the future."

There was no immediate comment from Mr. John Miller, the head of the British Security firm who claimed he was paid to abduct Mr. Biggs.

The train robber's autobiography, "The Ronny Biggs Story," was published shortly after his arrival in Barbados. The event has been viewed in some quarters as more than coincidence.

SPORTS ROUNDUP

Lotus 88 outlawed

PARIS, April 24 (R) — The International Automobile Federation today banned the twin-chassis Lotus 88 car from world championship races. After sitting throughout yesterday and the night, a six-nation panel ruled that the British designed Lotus broke the federation's technical specifications for the world championship. The panel found that the Lotus 88's external body contravened rules governing mobile attachments to cars as it took a lower position at high speeds. The panel was made up of representatives from countries not directly involved in the controversy — Austria, Belgium, West Germany, Greece, Portugal and Switzerland. First it heard the case against the Lotus 88 teams objecting to the design — McLaren, Williams, Brabham, Renault and Talbot-Liger. Next there was a counter plea by Lotus representative, and then came a four-hour discussion which ended well after midnight. A communique today announced the panel's verdict. The Lotus 88 has been the centre of controversy since team manager Colin Chapman unveiled it earlier this year. It was barred from taking part in the U.S. West, Brazilian Argentine grands prix and Chapman was fined \$100,000. Jean-Marie Balestre, president of the International Motor Sports Federation, for refusing to stay for the Buenos Aires race, fine, for "discrediting the world championship," was later absconded and a formal reprimand substituted.

A bonanza for Aussie cricketers

LONDON, April 24 (A.P.) — The Australian cricket team will collect a bonus of £150,000 (\$325,000) if it wins all of its matches against English county teams, it was announced yesterday. The matches against the county teams will be sponsored by a car care products manufacturer (Holt Products) and Hughes' tourists will collect the mammoth bonus for a clean sweep. The Australians' first county match is against Hampshire at Southampton on May 19-21. The sponsors also have offered £1,000 to each county defeating the Australians and £3,500 to county that puts up the best performance against the visitor.

Top British jockey recovers

LONDON, April 24 (A.P.) — The hospital where top jockey Lester Piggott is recovering from a spectacular accident on 14th April Epsom Racecourse, said today that his condition was "excellent" after plastic surgery for a lost ear lobe. Queen Mary Hospital said that Piggott should be able to leave there within three days. Piggott, 45, is regarded by many racing fans as the greatest ever British jockey. As television viewers watched across the nation, Piggott lost part of his right ear and suffered bruises to chest, back and right foot when his black gelding, Winsor B, broke out of its starting stall by diving under the gate and bolting down the course. Piggott's elastic-girthed saddle slipped backwards and sideways. He was thrown against the stall framework smashing his head. As the horse scrambled up outside the stall Piggott was scraped off and tumbled out on to the turf, struggled to his feet then fell down, blood pouring from his face. Witnesses said he lay in agony for five minutes until a rescue ambulance drove up from the paddock area. Winsor B, one of 11 runners in a 10-furlong handicap, careered down the course bucking and kicking at the saddle tangled around its loins, it stumbled and fell. Regaining its feet, the horse jumped a fence, collapsed and died from a broken neck. A woman spectator knocked unconscious but recovered and was sent home at hospital treatment. The race went ahead with the remaining 10 horses and was won by Willie Carson on Steel Charger. Carson is Piggott for the national jockey championship last year. Joe Geoff Lewis, who witnessed the accident, said that Piggott "very lucky indeed. He could have broken his neck."

The abortive Thai coup: a blessing in disguise

By Bernard Melusky

BANGKOK — The coup attempt this month foiled by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda may have the unexpected benefit of giving considerable political breathing space to tackle the daunting problems facing the country, diplomats say.

Gen. Prem enhanced his personal status by crushing the April 1 rebellion by dissident army officers bloodlessly and without dividing the country.

He had already earned himself a reputation as a cool military leader and an incorruptible patriot with deep loyalty to the throne.

But almost from the time he took office in March last year there have been rumblings about his alleged indecisiveness as a government leader.

Coups, often bloodless and simply involving a shake-up in the military hierarchy, occur frequently enough in Thailand and act almost like a safety-valve in the absence of true democracy.

This time Gen. Prem neatly turned the tables on the rebel officers by refusing to step aside quietly and accept defeat.

He managed to get to the northeastern town of Korat and, crucially, advised the royal family to come under the protection of loyal commanders there.

This deprived the rebels of any chance of winning legitimacy from the monarch and enabled Gen. Prem to rally almost the entire armed forces and political leaders behind the government.

The 60-year-old general went back to Bangkok three days later as the capital was returning to its usual activity after a spell of nervous uncertainty which had almost emptied the streets.

Gen. Prem's thoughts on arrival are not recorded but if may have occurred to him that nothing much

had changed — not even his problems.

Thailand is going through a challenging period. Prices, especially of energy, property and consumer goods, have soared in the last few years, triggering off public discontent.

Gen. Prem's coalition governments have been criticised for failing to tackle economic problems. His first government fell apart last month after internal squabbling and he patched together a new coalition.

Although the military plays the dominant role in politics, an elected lower house of parliament carries some weight.

Both Prem governments included leading political parties. But his present coalition does not include the biggest party in the house, the Social Action Party (SAP), which withdrew from the government in March.

More important than internal political difficulties in the long run are Thailand's security problems. A 15-year communist insurgency is being contained and does not threaten stability but it refuses to fade away.

And more worryingly, Vietnam's domination of neighbouring Indochina since 1979 has aroused deep and long-felt Thai fears of Hanoi's regional ambitions.

The Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea, Thailand's eastern neighbour, effectively removed a traditional buffer state between the two

densely-populated countries.

Continuing resistance by pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge guerrillas operating from bases in Kampuchea close to the Thai frontier has meant an ever-present danger of fighting spilling over the border.

Thailand, which denies Vietnamese and Kampuchean allegations that it helps the guerrillas, fought off a major incursion across the border last June.

Thailand and its allies in the non-communist association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore — have spearheaded calls by the United Nations for an international conference on Kampuchea, an idea totally rejected by the Vietnamese. Because of its "frontline" geographic and diplomatic position with Indochina, any instability in Thailand is likely to cause flutters of anxiety among its allies.

So the speed with which Gen. Prem quelled the rebellion had important foreign policy implications, even though rebel officers had indicated in one of their first statements that there would be no changes in that particular area.

Much of Thailand's credibility as a powerful voice in regional affairs depends on the state of its military, bolstered by arms sales from the United States.

The rebellion damaged army prestige although the new first region commander, Major Gen. Arthit Kamlang-Ek, said the armed forces were not divided.

Gen. Arthit, who played a major role in crushing the coup, said in an interview with the *Nations Review* newspaper: "There is no rift. It's just like throwing a stone into a swamp of weeds. When the stone first hits the water, the weeds are scattered... it was a temporary scattering."

Gen. Prem moved swiftly to ensure that the 55-hour rebellion would leave no lasting scars in the ranks. In a broadcast after his restoration promised justice for all ordinary soldiers involved in the entire episode.

Whether he succeeds in ending in part on official into the rebellion and the court martial of ring-leaders. The real reasons for the staged by a group of young unit commanders, seem to be a mixture of ambition for change and a feeling of time was ripe to take advantage of the rebels said what the rebels said was a key in the administration.

Gen. Prem's predecessor Kriangsak Chuanman, ignited after widespread protest against his failure economic problems. The rebel leaders tried the coup by saying the Premier had also failed Thailand's economic p although they never saw how they ought to be taken. Imported oil price increase an all-round rise in price cultural products after a drought resulted in an almost 20 per cent last year with less than 10 per cent in 1979.

The main sufferers urban poor, who watch viously while the military struggle erupted and their violent showdown, they red the fighting but the to-day difficulties remain. One of the first government after crushing the coup raise electricity prices by 17 per cent. The decision was made the coup, officials said, timing could scarcely sidered a public relations (Reuters)